

of that triple Alliance, which had bound themselves not to lay down their arms till the tyranny of Lopez was overthrown, to leave one of its confederates in the lurch and to stand idly by while Brazil brought the war to an end in a campaign which, if it has avenged her national honour, has also taxed her resources to the utmost.

To Brazil and to her General, Count D'Eui, a Prince of the House of Orleans, and son-in-law of the Emperor of Brazil, belongs the glory of finishing this interminable guerrilla war. As the resources of Lopez failed him he was gradually hemmed in the extreme north-west corner of Paraguay, among the woods which line the course of the River Aquiduan. Here, at a point not very far from the town of Concepcion, on the Paraguary River, he turned to meet his foes like a savage beast at bay, and here he fell, on the 1st of March, sword in hand, refusing quarter, with almost every one of his devoted band. His mother, brother, and one General were taken prisoners. Another General, Caballero, and Mrs. Lynch, the partner of his tyranny and the spectator of his overthrow, were fugitives in the woods. As to the people of Paraguay, and that republic for which so many sacrifices had been made, they seem to be extinct. Like the ancient victors, the Brazilian army looks round on a desert waste and calls it peace. At Rio de Janeiro the Emperor and his advisers may now sit down and count the cost of this bloody war. It may be it was forced on them, and that they had no choice but to fight it out to its "bitter end." In that case their consciences will be clearer than their accounts. It will be a proud thing for Brazil to think that she alone of all those South American States was rich enough in blood treasure to bring this tyrant to bay, to track him to his lair, and to slay him there in the midst of his fastnesses. For such an act of public justice she may richly deserve the thanks of civilised humanity; but to secure this she must be quite sure that she was herself free from all ambition of her own, and that she did not first help to turn Lopez into a tyrant in order that she might have the glory of pulling him down. Europe will be a gainer, because she has been at no cost for the war, and she will find customers for her manufactures as soon as there are any inhabitants in Paraguay to consume them.

In speaking of Lopez himself we are inclined to believe that he was one of those characters who, however black they may be, are not so black as they are painted. His portrait has been drawn by those who had suffered at his hands, and who were naturally not inclined to depict him in the brightest colours. No doubt he shed blood like water, but that was only to establish his ascendancy so firmly over his followers that he might bend them to his purpose; and his purpose was at first the glory and at last the preservation of Paraguay. For this one object he was ready to sacrifice everything, even life itself. He has stalked all and lost. His sacrifice has been accepted, and it was the sacrifice of himself, the God of Battles, and of Paraguay to the invading forces of Brazil. It is hard to say what fate may be in store for his desolate country; whether it will be absorbed into the Empire of Brazil, become a province of the Argentine Confederation, or fall a prey to hordes of Indians, as yet hidden by the veil of the future. But of Lopez himself we may be sure that no man was ever so devotedly followed, after having committed such awful atrocities, without having rare natural gifts, great powers of command, and the will to make himself what he really was—the Dictator of the destinies of his country.

REV. WARD BEECHER'S MODEL FARM.—OUR American cousins have a crooked way of viewing and appraising things, and have not yet come to a deal of profound philosophy in the conclusions which they arrive by these means. The following sketch of a modern agricultural teacher and amateur agriculturist may be more than one scheme in agriculture applied to this country, and may lead to the irrepressible adventuring of Uppere Hall. Mark Twain wrote some time since to the *Buffalo Express* as follows:—"Mr. Beecher's farm consists of about thirty acres, situated on an strict scientific principles. He never puts in any money of a crop without consulting his book. He ploughs, and rams, and digs, and sows," according to the best authorities—and the authorities are the books. He reads up his experiments do. As soon as the library is complete, the farm will begin to be a profitable investment. But book farming has its drawbacks. Upon one occasion Mr. Beecher was morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, but the book told him not to, and finally it was found it was too late, and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises some of the finest crops of wheat in the county, but the unfavourable differences of his seasons of producing it, and its market value after it is produced, has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs, however. He considers hogs the best game a farmer produces. He keeps twenty-five head of a race of large and small and feeds him with forty dollars' worth of corn, and then sells him for about nine dollars. This is the only drop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but he makes seven dollars and a-half on the hog, but the hog loses five dollars and a-half on the piglets to make anything on corn, any way. And any way it turns out, he has the excitement of raising the hog any how, whether he gets the worth of him, or not. His swineeries would be a comfortable success if he rearing would give him any profit, and generally hence, the difficulty. One of Mr. Beecher's most harassing difficulties in his farming operations comes of the close resemblance of different sorts of seeds and weeds. He has been ten years ago his first-ripened warning him that there is something wrong, and scarcity of water melons, and therefore he put in a crop of twenty-seven acres of that fruit; but when they came up they turned out to be pumpkins instead of water melons. Consequently, sometimes portion of his crop goes to seed, and sometimes promising sweet potatoes, and comes up the infernal carrots—though I never have heard him remark it just in that way. When he bought his farm he saw the very best hen's nest on the place. He said there were two eggs in it, and why so many farmers failed—they scattered their forces too much. Concentration was the idea, so he took his egg bags together and put them all under one experienced hen, and he scattered over the contract night and day for eleven weeks under the anxious personal supervision of Mr. Beecher himself, but she could not phase those porcelain things. Because they were those infamous "Kaiser Eggs," and she laid them all under the farmers as "nest eggs." But perhaps Mr. Beecher's most disastrous experience was the time he tried to raise an immense crop of dried apples. He planted them, but never better than one of them sprouted. He has never been able to grow a single apple, and what was the matter with those apples. Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. It would be easier for him if he worked it on shares with some one; but he is too proud to let anyone else share half the expense, and not to let anyone else share the persistence in any cause is bound to succeed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but a prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultural system, and his determination to persist, and he is now fast rising to an influence to poverty."

A FAITHFUL TIGER.—An amusing scene occurred, the other day at the village of Dover. The 102nd Infantry, who were just come to this country with the regiment from France, were, one day, and is daily taken for a walk, and he also got around the mess table getting tit-bits. The other day he went to the den, forcing us to go along, seeing that the man lay asleep, and the tiger sitting next to the pigquet, who at any other time can do what they please with the beast. The moment they were in the den, the keeper the tiger growled, and very soon let them see that he was not a tame animal. Two hours the tiger kept guard over his keepers, who on awaking, was surprised to see no one dared

(From the Saturday Review.)

The Sovereign has always a very large amount of hard work to do every day, and now that the Queen has to do it herself, and has the experience and ability to do it, she must labour very hard. This constant devotion to the public service and to the maintenance of her inherited position has of course its drawbacks. A Queen is only

DUAL GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRIA.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

the battalions whose march-past is the
sequention of solidity, rhythm, and regularity, the
are pres those equipment and management
these led-ed the type of a cavalry—why are
panoply of wks. to-day in all the pride and
ordered, broken; to return to-morrow dis-
that our generals, de- defeated? How is it
of their Sovereign, are not with every honour

Such is one of the Austrian difficulties Baron Beust is called on to meet, nor are his embarrassments lessened that he is without following or connection; not an Austrian, but an Auslander; not a man of great family, but of middle rank in life; and a Protestant in the State most bigoted of all the Catholic countries of Europe.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS' COMMISSION

(From the Times.)

The first report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts furnishes abundant justification for the appointment of that body, showing as it does 'how important a work needed to be done, and how efficiently it can be performed.' The public records are now collected together, and the substance of their contents is being made known; it remained to bring to the light the historic treasures which are scattered about the kingdom in private custody. The possessors of these valuable papers have acted as became them. With admirable public spirit, in less than a year from the issue of the Commission, no less than 180 persons and heads of institutions expressed their readiness to have the contents of their collections made known. The Commissioners determined, in the first instance, merely to undertake a preliminary examination of the collections with the aid of competent gentlemen, who have visited various parts of the United Kingdom for the purpose of inspecting such as were not forwarded to the Public Record-office for examination in London. We cannot here give an entire list of the valuable collections brought to light, but a notice of some of the papers at least will be acceptable. In England the inspection was entrusted to Mr. J. H. P. Riley and Mr. J. F. Horwood, bursars of the Exchequer, several possessors of collections offered them for examination with the request that Mr. Joseph Stevenson should be the inspector of their papers, a request which was complied with. Thirteen chests of papers belonging to the Hatton collection (Lord Winchelsea's) have been sorted, and an inventory is given; they were in a state of chaotic confusion, but comprise documents of inestimable value. The collection of the Earl of Macclesfield is important; a specimen is given of a proposed calendar of George Steyne's letters; many letters of Prior are of interest, and Cressett's correspondence while engaged in negotiations at several German Courts will throw light upon the history of Europe about the close of the seventeenth century. Lord Macclesfield's papers supply many gaps in the national collections in Public Record-office; with permission, copies of these papers will be made and placed among the semi-official documents in the office commonly called the 'Foreign Office and Tablers' collection, and very valuable. In the Phelps' collection at Montacute-house, Somersetset, was found under the unpromising words, "Law papers," a collection of documents relating to the Gunpowder Plot; they have probably not been seen since they were tied up in 1612; permission was liberally given to have transcripts made and deposited in the Public

There is a grand collection, comparatively unexplored in the House of Lords, which was brought to the notice of the Commissioners at their first meeting, and which appeared to them of such importance that they requested three of their body, with their secretary, to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of inspecting the documents, the existence of which had been so unexpectedly announced to them; and that inspection was made accordingly in company with Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk of the Parliament. These documents are deposited in twelve rooms on the basement story of the offices of the House of Lords; about 30,000 have been examined and arranged and removed upstairs, under the superintendence of Sir J. G. S. Lefevre; they occupied a very small part of one room. They are documents which have been from time to time laid before the House. Among them are papers of the King, taken at the battle of Naseby. The Commissioners found, among other papers, the original letter, wholly in the handwriting of Charles I., addressed to the House of Lords on the 11th May, 1641, recommending that the Earl of Strafford should be imprisoned for life, rather than be executed, "although he (the King) had satisfied the justice of the kingdom by the passing of the Bill of Attainder against the earl.... Some of the alterations in the letter are curious; as showing the King's desire to save Strafford by an exercise of his Royal prerogative of pardon, without asking a favour of the Parliament. The letter in question will be remembered as the one which contains the remarkable postscript, "if he will die, it will be his fault, and he shall not be sorry." The words seem to have been added, and the alterations above alluded to, made, some time after the letter was written. It seems that the Poers offered to return into his Majesty's hands the letter itself which he had sent, but he was pleased to say, "My lords, what I have written to you I shall be content it be registered by you in your House. In it you see my mind. I know you will use it to my honour." This important letter has been lost for years, and only just recovered from the miscellaneous mass of papers of which we speak. The Commissioners also saw the original petition of Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his own handwriting, while a prisoner in the Tower of London. He had been required to give the presentation of St. Leonard's, East London, to George Smith. In the petition, the House of Archbishop says, manfully, but respectfully,—"Your Lordships know it is a duty we, your petitioner owes to this Church and State to see ye orders and examine the sufficiency of such as he presents to benefices; and which should he not doe, your Lordships might justly more than find fault with him. Therefore humbly prayeth that Mr. Smith may

Dr. John Stuart, whom the Royal Commissioners requested to make the survey on the collections in Scotland, has furnished a valuable report on the subject, as Mr. J. T. Gilbert has also in relation to Ireland. Very recently a collection of great promise for Irish history has been offered to the Commissioners for examination by Dr. Lyons, of Merriion-square, Dublin—the correspondence of Archbishop King, author of the well-known “State of the Protestants in Ireland.” On that work Lord Macaulay has drawn largely in his history of the revolution in Ireland. He had never seen, however, the correspondence which has now been communicated to the Commissioners, and which, indeed, appears to be entirely unknown. It consists of many hundred letters, ranging from 1682 to 1727. Practically, however, it may be said to commence with Dr. King’s elevation to the See of Derry in 1691. From that date, and still more from 1701, when he was promoted to the See of Dublin, the letters, although of a miscellaneous nature, and sometimes of subjects of minor importance, for the most part relate to public affairs, and are of a highly interesting character. The list of the Archbishop’s correspondents includes many eminent public men, both in Ireland and in England.

It may be well to explain that in conducting the examination of the collections to which admission is given, nothing is done without the consent of the owners. If any title deeds or other documents of a private character are found, they are instantly laid down and will not be reported on, or calendared under any pretence whatever. No account of any papers is made public without the owner's sanction. Each of the reports now published was first communicated to the proprietor of the collection to which it refers, and his assent was given to its publication and circulation under the authority of the Commissioners. They conclude their report by stating that they have only deemed it expedient to inquire what collections of manuscripts exist falling within the scope of their commission. Had the funds placed at their disposal for the appointment of inspectors been less limited, larger results would undoubtedly have been produced. The Commissioners, nevertheless, have no cause to express disappointment or dissatisfaction at the information they have collected. As far as their inquiries have extended, very important and valuable materials have been brought to light illustrating some of the least known periods of the history of Great Britain from the Saxon era down to the end of the 17th century. The Commissioners cannot but indulge the hope that with enlarged powers of compiling and publishing calendars of the more important papers that may be brought before them, they will be able to render a most essential service to the historical student, not only in this country, but throughout the civilised world.

A SIAMSE INTERIOR.

The *English Governor at the Siamese Court in the Atlantic Monthly*.

In the Orient, Bangkok this progressive king was eminently popular, and toward priests, preachers, and teachers, of all creeds, sects, and sciences; an enlightened exemplar of tolerance. It was likewise his peculiar vanity to pass for an accomplished English scholar, and to this end he maintained in his palace at Bangkok a private printing establishment, with founts of English type, which as may be perceived presently, he was at no loss to keep in "copy." Perhaps it was the 'real' printing-office which suggested, quite naturally, an English governor for the "elite" of his wives and concubines, and their offspring, in number unply infinite to the satisfaction of the royal school, and the material most attractively, and romantically. Happy thought! Wherefore, behold me, just after sunset on a pleasant day in April, 1862, on the threshold of the outer court of the Grand Palace, accompanied by my own brave little boy, and escorted by a compatriot. A flood of light sweeping through the spacious Hall of Audience displayed a throng of noblemen in waiting. None turned a glance, or seemingly a thought, on us, and, my child being tired and hungry, I urged Captain B— to present us without delay. At once we mounted the marble steps, and entered the ante-chamber, the floor of which, on the carpet were many prostrate, mute, and motionless forms, over whose heads to step was a temptation as drolly natural as it was dangerous. His Majesty spied us quickly, and advanced abruptly, petulantly screaming, "Who? who? who?" Captain B— (who, by-the-by, is a titled nobleman of Siam) introduced me, as the English governor, engaged for the Royal family. The king shook hands with us, and immediately proceeded to march up and down in quick step, putting one foot before the other, with mathematical precision, as if under drill. "Forwarned, forewarned," said the minister, "I thought you would present yourself for a shrewd cross-questioning to my age, my husband, children, and other strictly personal concerns. Suddenly his Majesty, having cogitated sufficiently in his peculiar manner, with one long final stride halted in front of us, and, pointing straight at me with his forefinger, asked, "How old shall you be?" Scarcely able to repress a smile at a proceeding so absurd, and with my sex's distaste for so serious a question, I demurely replied, "One hundred and fifty years old." Had I made myself much younger he might have ridiculed or assailed me; but now he stood surprised, and with a misapprehension of me. But his mind was not to be baffled so; and he marched with vigour, and then returned to the attack with elan. "How many years shall you be married?" "For several years, your Majesty." He fell into a brown study; then suddenly rushed at me, and demanded triumphantly: "Ha! How many grandchildren shall you now have? Ha! ha! How many? How many? Ha! ha! ha!" Of course we all laughed with him; but the general hilarity admitted of a variety of constructions. Then suddenly he seized my hand, and dragged me, no less volens, than nolens, to the ante-chamber, through several sombre passages along which, and down, duennas, shrivelled and grotesque, and many youthful women, covering their faces, as if blinded by the splendour of the passing Majesty. At length he stopped before one of the many-curtained recesses, and, drawing aside the hangings, disclosed a lovely, child-like form. He stooped and took her hand, (she, naively hiding her face), and placing it in mine, said: "This is my wife, the Lady T. She desires to be educated in English. She is as renowned for her talents as for her beauty, and it is my pleasure to have her receive a good English scholar. You shall educate her, and I shall reply that the office would give me much pleasure; for nothing could be more eloquently winning than the modest, timid bearing of that tender young creature in the presence of her lord. She laughed low and pleasantly as he translated my sympathetic words to her, and seemed so enraptured with the graciousness of his act that I took my leave of her with a sentiment of profound pity. He led me back by the way we had come; and now we met many children who put my patient boy to much needless torture for the gratification of their stolid curiosity. "I have no more children," I said, "but his Majesty when we had returned to the Audience Hall. "You shall educate them; and as many of my wives, likewise, as may wish to learn English. And I have much correspondence in which you must assist me. And moreover, I have much difficulty for reading and translating French letters; for French are fond of using gloomily deceiving terms. You must undertake; and you shall make all their murky sentences and gloomily deceiving propositions clear to me. And, furthermore, I have by every mail many foreign letters whose writing is not easily read, and which I may send you, and you may readily peruse them." Nil desperandum; but I began by despairing of my ability to accomplish tasks so multitudinous. I simply bowed, however, and so dismissed myself for that evening. When next I "interviewed" the king, I was accompanied by the premier's sister, a fair and pleasant woman, whose whole stock of English was, "Good morning, Sir;" and with this somewhat irrelevant greeting, a dozen times in an hour, though the hour were night, she relieved her pent-up feelings, and gave expression to her sympathy and regard for me. We found his Majesty in a pleasant mood, and that at our pleasure. He approached us, coughing loudly and repeatedly, in a sufficiently ominous fashion of announcing himself, which greatly discouraged my darling boy, who clung to me anxiously. He was followed by a numerous "tail" of women and children, who presently prostrated themselves around him. Shaking hands with me coldly, but remarking upon the beauty of the child's hair, half buried in the folds of my dress, he turned to the premier's sister, and conversed at some length with her, she apparently acquiescing in all that he had to say. He then approached me, and said in a loud and cheerful tone, "I am so pleased to see you, my dear Sir, in this palace, with our family." I replied that it would be quite impossible for me to do so; that being as yet unable to speak the language, and the gates being shut every evening, I would feel like an unhappy prisoner in the palace. "Where do you go every evening?"

"he demanded. 'Not anywhere, your Majesty. I am a stranger here.' 'Then why do you object to the gates being shut?' 'I do not clearly know,' I replied, with a secret shudder at the idea of sleeping within those walls; 'but I am afraid I could not do it. I beg your Majesty will remember that in your gracious letter you promised me a residence adjoining the royal palace, not within it.' He turned and looked at me, his face growing almost purple with rage. 'I do not know I have promised. I do not know former condition. I do not know anything but you are our servant, and it is our pleasure that you must live in this palace, and you shall obey.' Those last three words he fairly screamed. 'I trembled in every limb, and for some time knew not how to reply. At length I ventured to say: 'I am prepared to obey all your Majesty's commands within the obligation of my duty to your family, but beyond that I can promise no obedience.' 'You shall live in palace,' he roared—'you shall live in palace. I will give you slaves to wait on you. You shall commence royal school in this palace on Thursday next. That is the best day for such undertaking, in the estimation of our astrologers.' With that he addressed, in a frantic manner, commands unintelligible to me, to some of the old women about the pavilion. My boy began to cry; tears filled my own eyes; and the premier's sister, so kind about an hour before, cast fierce glances at us both. I turned and fled my child toward the old brass door. We heard voices behind us crying, 'Mam! Mam!' I turned again, and saw the king beckoning and calling to me. I bowed to him profoundly, but passed through the brass door. The prime minister's sister rushed after us, in a distraction of excitement, tugging at my cloak, shaking her finger in my face, and crying, 'My di! my di!' (Bad, bad). All the way back, in the boat, and on the street, to the very door of my apartments, instead of her joyful 'Good morning, sir,' I had nothing but 'My di! My di!' But kings who are not mad have their sober second thoughts like other rational people. His Golden-footed Majesty presently repented him of his arbitrary 'cantankerousness,' and in due time my ultimatum was accepted. About a year later, when I had been permanently installed in my double office of teacher and adviser, I was one day busy with a letter from his Majesty to the Earl of Clarendon, and finding that any attempt at partial correction would but render his meaning more ambiguous, and impair the striking originality of his style, I had abandoned the effort, and set about copying it with literal exactness, only venturing to alter here and there a word such as 'I hasten with wilful pleasure to write in reply to your Lordship's well-wishing letter,' &c. While I was thus evolving from the depths of my inner consciousness a satisfactory solution to this conundrum in King's English, his Majesty's private secretary lolled in the sunniest corner of the room, stretching his dusky limbs and heavily nodding in an ecstasy of case-taking. Poor Phra-Alack! I never knew him to be otherwise than sleepy, and his sleep was always stolen. For his Majesty was the most capricious of kings as to his working hours—just when the average man should be sleeping, sleeping while letters, papers, despatches, messengers, mail-boats waited. More than once had he been aroused at dead of night by noisy female slaves, and dragged in hot haste and consternation to the Hall of Audience, only to find that his Majesty was not at his last gasp, as we had feared, but simply bothered to find in Webster's Dictionary some word that was to be found nowhere but in his own fertile brain; or, perhaps in excited chase of the classical term for some trifle he was on the point of ordering from London, and that word was sure to be a stranger to my brain. Before my arrival in Bangkok it had been his not uncommon practice to send for a missionary at midnight, have him beguiled or abducted from his bed, and conveyed by boat to the palace, some miles up the river, to inquire if it would not be more elegant to write 'mutter,' instead of obscure or gloomily dark, rather than not clearly apparent. And if the wretched man should venture to declare his honest preference for the ordinary over the extraordinary form of expression, he was forthwith dismissed with irony, arrogance, or even insult, and without a word of apology for the rude invasion of his rest. One night, a little after twelve o'clock, as he was on the point of going to bed, like any plain citizen of regular habits, his Majesty fell to thinking how most accurately to render into English the troublesome Siamese word *phl*, which admits of a variety of interpretations. After puzzling over it for some time, and with the word as with the devil it stands for, and all to no purpose, he ordered one of his lesser state barges to be manned and dispatched with all speed for the British consul. That functionary, inspired with lively alarm by so startling a summons, dressed himself with unceremonious celerity, and hurried to the palace, conjecturing on the way all imaginary possibilities of politics and diplomacy, revolution or invasion. To his vexation, not less than his surprise, he found the king seated in disabillie, with a Siamese-English vocabulary, mentally divided between 'deuce' and 'devil,' in the choice of an equivalent. His preposterous Majesty gravely laid the case before the consul, who, though inwardly chaffing at what he termed 'the confounded coolness' of the situation, had no choice but to devote his intellect, and go back to bed with philosophy. No wonder, then, that Phra-Alack experienced an access of gratitude for the privilege of napping for two hours in the sunshine. 'Mam-Kha,' he murmured drowsily, 'I hope that in the Chut-Nah I shall be a freed man.' 'I hope so sincerely,' Phra-Alack, said I. 'I hope you'll be an Englishman or an American, for then you'll be sure to be independent.' It was impossible not to pity the poor old man, stiff with continual stooping to his task, and so subdued—indeed not only to be called at any hour of the day or night, but to be threatened, buffed, kicked, beaten on the head, every way abused, and insulted, and the next moment to be taken into favour, confidence, bosom-friendship, even as his Majesty's mood might vary. Alack for Phra-Alack! though usually he bore with equal patience his greater and his lesser ills, there were occasions that sharply tried his meekness, when his weak and goaded nature rebelled, and he rushed to a snug little home of his own about forty yards from the Grand Palace, there to snatch a respite of rest and refreshment in the society of his young and lately wedded wife, whereupon he would be suddenly ill, or not at home, strategically hiding himself under a mountain of bedclothes, and detaining Mrs. Phra-Alack to reconnoitre and report. He had this primitive trick so often that his very selfishness infuriated the king, who invariably sent officers to seize his trembling accomplice and lock her up in a dismal cell, as a hostage for the king's appearance. At dusk the poor fellow would emerge, contrite and terrified, and prostrate himself at the gate of the

palace. Then his Majesty (who, having spies posted in every quarter of the town, knew as well as Phra-Alack himself what the illness or the absence signified) leisurely strolled forth, and finding the patient on the threshold, flew always into a genuine rage, and prescribed 'decapitation on the spot,' and 'sixty lashes on the bare back,' both in the same breath. And while the attendants flew right and left—one for the blade, another for the throne—the King, still raging, seized whatever came most handy, and belaboured his bosom-friend on the head and shoulders. Having thus summarily relieved his mind, he dispatched the royal secretary for his ink-bottle and papyrus, and began inditing letters, orders, appointments, before sunset or loth (which were ever tenderly slow on these occasions) had made its appearance. Perhaps in the very thick of his dictating, he would remember the comical accomplice, and order his people 'to release her, and let her go.'

DECLINE OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The following is the special Message presented by the Speaker from President Grant on the subject of American Commerce:—
"To the Senate and House of Representatives—
"In the Executive Message of the 6th December, 1869, to Congress the importance of taking steps to revive our decaying merchant marine was urged, and a special Message promised at a future day, during the present session, recommending, more specifically, plans to accomplish this result. Now that the Committee of the House of Representatives intrusted with the labour of American commerce has completed its work and submitted a report to the legislative branch of the Government, I deem this a fitting time to execute that promise. The very able, calm, and exhaustive report of the Committee points out the grave wrongs which have produced the decline in our commerce. It is a national humiliation that we are now compelled to pay from twenty to thirty millions of dollars annually exclusive of passage money, which we should share with other nations, for foreigners for doing the work which should be done by American owned and American manned vessels. This is a direct drain upon the resources of the country of just so much money, equal to casting it into the sea, so far as the nation is concerned. A nation of the vast and ever increasing interior resources of the United States, extending as it does from one to the other of the great oceans of the world, with an industrious, intelligent and energetic population, must one day possess its full share of the commerce of these oceans, no matter what the cost. Delay will only increase this cost and enhance the difficulty of attaining the result. I therefore put in an earnest plea for early action in this matter in a way to secure the increase of American commerce. The advanced period of the year, and the fact that no contract for shipbuilding will probably be entered into until this question is settled by Congress, and the further fact that if there should be much delay all large vessels contracted for this year will fall of completion before winter sets in, and will therefore be carried over for another year, induces me to request your early consideration of this subject. I regard it of such grave importance, affecting every interest of the country, to so great an extent, that any method which will gain the end will secure a rich national blessing. Building ships and navigating them and utilising vast capital at home, this business employs thousands of workmen in their construction and manning. It creates a home market for the products of the farm and the shop. It diminishes the balance of trade against us precisely to the extent of freights and passage-money paid to American vessels, and gives us a superiority upon the seas of inestimable value in case of foreign war. Our navy at the commencement of the late war consisted of less than 100 vessels of about 150,000 tons, and a force of 8000 men. We drew from the merchant marine, which had cost the Government nothing, but which had been a source of national wealth, 600 vessels, exceeding 1,000,000 tons, and about 70,000 men to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. This statement demonstrates the value of the merchant marine as a means of national defence in time of war. The Committee on the Cause of the Reduction of American Tonnage, after tracing the cause of its decline, submit two bills, which, if adopted, they believe will restore to the nation its maritime power. Their report shows with great minuteness the actual and comparative American tonnage at the time of its greatest prosperity, the actual and comparative decline since, together with the causes, and exhibits other statistics of material interest in reference to the subject. As the report is before Congress, I will not recapitulate any of its statistics, but refer only to the methods recommended by the Committee to give back to us our lost commerce. As a general rule it can be adopted. I believe a direct money subsidy is less liable to abuse than indirect aid given to the same enterprise. In this case, however, my opinion is that subsidies, while they may be given to specific lines of steamers or other vessels, should not be exclusively adopted, but in addition to subsidising very desirable lines of ocean traffic, a general assistance should be given in an effective way, and therefore commend to your favourable consideration the two bills proposed by the committee and referred to in this message.
"U. S. GRANT.
"Executive Mansion, Washington, March 23, 1870."

CATTLE STATION.

To Small Capitalists.—For SALE, within 35 miles of Brisbane, a Cattle Station, with 1000 head cattle, on very easy terms. Further particulars apply to Mr. HENRY JETT, 5, Wynyard-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light. Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, An above Regatta Sale at the Bazaar, daily, and at Campersdown, every afternoon.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY next, A useful horse, with spring-cart and harness. Without reserve.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY next, A well-built timber wagon.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY next, A useful horse, with spring-cart and harness. Without reserve.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on MONDAY next, A well-built timber wagon.

MR. S. WOOLLETT sells by auction, every day, at 11 o'clock, A useful horse, with spring-cart and harness. Without reserve.

MR. S. WOOLLETT sells by auction, every day, at 11 o'clock, A useful horse, with spring-cart and harness. Without reserve.

To Hippers of Cattle and others. Young Short-horn Bulls.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from Walter Lamb, Esquire, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 1st July, at noon, at their yards, Pitt-street, SIX young short-horn bulls, aged 12 to 17 months, all well bred, some quite pure, all quiet to the touch. Further particulars can be had at office of the Auctioneers.

Prime Fat Sheep from the Hunter. Superior Saddle and Harness Horses.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from John Eales, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street yards, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock, A very prime lot of sheep, to arrive per steamer from the Hunter.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from John Eales, jun., Esq., to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street yards, on MONDAY, at 3 o'clock, A chestnut horse, broken to saddle and harness, from Mr. Hay's stud, and got by St. John, out of a 'Waverley' mare.

A chestnut horse, perfect in saddle, from Mr. Lawson's stud, and got by 'Little John,' out of an Arab mare.

Horses from Illawarra. Charles Price to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, A bay horse, broken to saddle and harness. A ditto mare, ditto ditto.

The above are well deserving the attention of anyone requiring a really serviceable horse, and will be sold subject to trial.

Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c. DAWSON and CO. will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street yards, at 11 o'clock, punctually, THIS DAY, Several first-class horses, broken to saddle and harness, of various breeds, &c.

A first-class buggy, &c. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Holt, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 1st July, at Ellis and Co's yards, at half-past 11 o'clock, 300 prime fat ewes. Also, 50 ditto ditto lambs, in lots.

M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. B. McLaughlin, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co's yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock, 200 very superior fat wethers, in lots (per train).

M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. John Hoskinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co's yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 11 o'clock, 200 prime fat wethers, in lots.

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Consent. MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 1st July, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, p.m., CASKS COGNAC OIL.

In the Assigned Estate of Nicholas Pousin. THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets. The Stock of a General Storekeeper.

Removed to the Mart from the country for the convenience of sale.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the trustees in the above estate to sell by auction.

The above, comprising ironmongery, drapery, saddlery, hats, caps, stationery, crockery, chemicals, glassware, wine, jewellery, a general assortment of a store-keeper's stock, too numerous to particularise.

Terms, cash.

CRIMMON and WHITE, Clothing, Blue and Black Cloth, Boots, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street, street.

SATURDAY, 2nd July. On the Premises, 127, Woolloomooloo-street.

SUBSTANTIAL AND USEFUL FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

Comprising—Loo and Dining Tables, Haircloth Sofa and Easy Chair, Chiffonier, Case, Centred Chairs, Carpet, Engravings, China, Glassware, Large-sized Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Wardrobes, Washstands and Dressing Chests, Drawers, Toilet Glasses, and Dressing Table, Kitchen Utensils, and general household requisites.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, 127, Woolloomooloo-street, on SATURDAY, July 2nd, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The whole of the household furniture and effects.

On FRIDAY, July 1st, at 11 o'clock. At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

RA over 8 in diameter. 20 Cases, each 12 gross, Dowler's 'Prince of Wales' Round Plain Vestas.

10 cases, each 12 gross, ditto ditto, Wax Vestas, 250s, 1000s.

Just landed, in splendid condition, ex Windsor Castle. To Tobacconists, Wholesale Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, July 1st, at 11 o'clock.

20 cases Dowler's 'Prince of Wales' plain vestas; 10 cases Dowler's 'Prince of Wales' wax vestas, 250s, 1000s.

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice. 20 Cases Superior London-made Ladies' and Gent's Saddle Girths and Buggy Harnesses, Saddlery, &c.

JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, July 6th, at 11 o'clock.

20 cases superior London-made saddlery. Full particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice. On THURSDAY, July 7th, at 11 o'clock.

For Unreserved Sale, China, Glass, and Earthenware.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Mason, Brothers, to sell, at their Stores, 125, Pitt-street, opposite the Oriental Bank, at 11 o'clock.

20 cases China, glass, and earthenware, including a quantity opened up goods.

Also, 17 packages china and earthenware, damaged by sea water.

Terms, liberal.

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED BOOK SALE. THIS DAY, Friday, 1st July, at 11 o'clock, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

THREE VALUABLE LIBRARIES. 5000 VOLUMES OF RARE AND CHOICE WORKS.

Theological, Historical, Poetical, Biographical, Logistical, Statistical, &c., &c., &c.

To Librarians, Bookellers, Schoolmasters, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.

Three libraries of valuable books.

Preliminary Notice. On SATURDAY, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street. Highly Important Sale by Auction of TRULY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

comprising—MASSIVE MAHOGANY DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Bronzes, Statuettes, Oil Paintings, Silver-plated, Painted China, Richly-carved Glassware, Vases, Lustres, and Ornaments, Water-colours, Engravings, and Chromo-lithographs, Cornices and Lace Curtains, Ornate Fender and Irons, Hall Cabinets, &c.

And a superb piano-forte, cost 80 guineas. Bedroom Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

Removed from North Shore for convenience of Sale. To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Dealers, and others.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction. 300 VOLUMES VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS, QUOTE NEW.

Smith's History of Greece, Sullivan's Geography, &c., &c., &c.

Warren's Select Extracts, Euripides, Demosthenes, Ovid's Fasti, &c., &c., &c.

Haynes' Virgil, Wright's Hellenica, Buntin's Greek Grammar, &c., &c., &c.

Also, large Pair of Globes, Terrestrial and Celestial, cost 40 guineas.

To Heads of Schools, Librarians, Booksellers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock.

Valuable educational works. Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, 6th July. These Terms include an assortment of good medium fine Consignments; samples may be obtained any time prior to the sale.

To Merchants, Tea Dealers, Grocers, Shippers, and Country Buyers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Brown and Co. to sell by auction, at their Warehouses, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock.

The balance of the cargo of superior new season's consignment ex Minnie.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Office Fittings. PECK and FRERICH'S will sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

Office fittings. Weighing-machine, truck, &c., &c.

Terms, cash.

PERFUMERY. On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Windsor Castle, from London. Damaged by sea water.

PECK and FRERICH'S are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

GP in diamond. 1101-1200-278 boxes, each 25 lbs, Young's Paraffin candles.

31 ditto, each 25 lbs, Taylor's sperm ditto.

Terms, cash.

Second Day's Unreserved Sale of New Drapery Goods, Clothing, Hats, and Caps, &c., now landing, ex various shippers.

THIS DAY, July 1st. The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Clothiers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions from the importers and consignees to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Rooms, 107, Pitt-street.

Seventeen parcels of seasonable goods, comprising—French merinos, Aberdeen winceys and chambrays, Waterproof twos, &c., &c., &c.

French reps and capelines, Fancy dress materials, Fancy flannels, Imitation Welsh ditto, Crimmon shirtings, Woollen and cotton hosiery, Blankets, white and coloured, Quilts and rugs, Berlin wool goods, Towels, Linen and cotton sheetings, Shawls and towels, Cotton, union, and linen ticks, Furriers and Hosierys, Flax sheetings, White and grey domestics and sheetings, White and regatta shirts, Melton overcoats, Black and fancy dress coats and jackets, Winceys, patterned, and pilots, Hats, caps, ties, and braces, Handkerchiefs, silk, cambric, cotton, woollen, &c., &c.

Terms, at sale.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 107, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 1st July, at 11 o'clock.

2 cases fine steel engravings, in map frames, engraved subjects.

1 case leather cigar cases, portemonnaies, ladies' and gents' compasses, fancy cases, reticules, ladies' bags, &c.

1 case writing desks, dressing cases, and workboxes, in rosewood and walnut, secured keys.

Terms, at sale.

